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Grammar Summary

ملخص جرامر الصف الأول الإعدادي – الترم الأول

1. Present Simple & Adverbs of Frequency

المضارع البسيط وظروف التكرار

1 Use الاستخدام

- We use the present simple for facts, habits, and daily routines.

- نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الحقائق والعادات والروتين اليومي.

2 Form التكوين

I / You / We / They + infinitive

- I use a tablet every day.
- They study English at school.

He / She / It + verb + s / es / ies

- He uses his laptop.
- Mona studies hard.

Spelling Notes / ملاحظات إملائية

- Add -s to most verbs: play → plays
- Add -es after ch, sh, s, x, o: watch → watches
- Change consonant + y to ies: study → studies

3 Negative النفي

I / You / We / They + don't + infinitive

- I don't play online games every day.

He / She / It + doesn't + infinitive

- He doesn't use his phone at school.

4 Questions الأسئلة

A Yes / No Questions

Do + I / you / we / they + infinitive?

- Do you enjoy your routine?

Does + he / she / it + infinitive?

- Does Noha speak English?

B Wh-Questions

Wh-word + do / does + subject + infinitive?

- What do you use your tablet for?
- Where does Ali live?

5 Adverbs of Frequency ظروف التكرار

always	(100%)
usually	(90%)
often	(70%)
sometimes	(50%)
rarely	(10%)
never	(0%)

They usually come before the main verb.

تأتي عادة قبل الفعل الأساسي.

- I always finish my homework.
- She often uses her tablet.

They come after verb to be.

وتأتي بعد فعل be

- Ali is never late.
- They are usually busy.

6 Time Expressions تعبيرات شائعة

every day – always – usually – often – sometimes – never

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2. Present Continuous
المضارع المستمر

1 Use الاستخدام

We use the present continuous for actions happening now and actions happening around the present time.

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن أفعال تحدث الآن أو خلال الفترة الحالية.

2 Form التكوين

Subject + am / is / are + verb-ing

- I am reading a story now.
- She is studying at the moment.
- They are solving the problem.

3 Spelling Notes ملاحظات إملائية

- play → playing
- make → making
- run → running

- Add -ing to most verbs.
- Drop the final e.
- Double the final consonant in short CVC verbs.

4 Negative النفي

Subject + am not / isn't / aren't + verb-ing

- I am not watching TV.
- She isn't studying now.
- They aren't playing football.

5 Questions الأسئلة

A Yes / No Questions

Am / Is / Are + subject + verb-ing?

- Are you doing your homework?
- Is Salma reading now?

B Wh-Questions

Wh-word + am / is / are + subject + verb-ing?

- What are you doing now?
- Where is Salma going?

6 Signal Words كلمات دالة

- now = الآن
- at the moment = في الوقت الحالي
- right now = الآن
- Look! = انظر!
- Listen! = استمع!

Use the present continuous for actions happening now.

استخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن الأفعال التي تحدث الآن.

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3. Can / Can't
القدرة وعدم القدرة

1 Use الاستخدام

- We use **can** for ability, permission, and requests.

نستخدم **can** للتعبير عن القدرة، والإذن، والطلب.

2 Form التكوين

Subject + can + infinitive
Subject + can't + infinitive

- I **can** record my voice.
- Students **can** use learning apps.
- I **can't** understand this question.

3 Negative النفي

can't + infinitive

- She **can't** swim.
- We **can't** be careless.

4 Questions الأسئلة

A Yes / No Questions

Can + subject + infinitive?

- **Can** you make a mind map?
- **Can** she play the guitar?

Yes, I **can**. / No, I **can't**.
Yes, she **can**. / No, she **can't**.

B Wh-Questions

Wh-word + can + subject + infinitive?

- What **can** you do?
- How **can** I improve my English?

5 Notes ملاحظات

After **can** / **can't**, use the infinitive **without to**.

بعد **can** و **can't** نستخدم المصدر بدون **to**.

✓ She **can** speak English.
✗ She **can** speaks English.

6 Useful Expressions تعبيرات مفيدة

Can I help you?	هل يمكنني مساعدتك؟
Can you repeat that, please?	هل يمكنك تكرار ذلك من فضلك؟
I can use a computer.	يمكنني استخدام الكمبيوتر.
I can't drive.	لا أستطيع القيادة.

After *can* / *can't*, use the infinitive without to.

بعد ***can*** و ***can't*** نستخدم المصدر بدون **to**.

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4. Past Simple
الماضي البسيط

1 Use الاستخدام

- We use the past simple for actions that started and finished in the past.

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن أحداث بدأت وانتهت في الماضي.

2 Regular Verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

- Most verbs: verb + ed → work → worked, help → helped
- verbs ending in e: add d → live → lived
- consonant + y: change y to ied → study → studied
- short CVC verbs: double the last letter → stop → stopped

3 Irregular Verbs الأفعال غير المنتظمة

- go → went
- buy → bought
- have → had
- do → did
- become → became

4 Negative النفي

Subject + didn't + infinitive

- Nada didn't go to school yesterday.
- They didn't play football.

5 Questions الأسئلة

A Yes / No Questions

Did + subject + infinitive?

- Did you visit Cairo?
- Did they play football?

B Wh-Questions

Wh-word + did + subject + infinitive?

- Where did you go last summer?
- What did Mona buy yesterday?

6 Was / Were

Affirmative

I / He / She / It + was
We / You / They + were

- He was at school yesterday.
- They were happy.

Negative

was not = wasn't
were not = weren't

- He wasn't at school yesterday.
- They weren't happy.

Yes/No Questions

Was / Were + subject + complement?

- Was he at school yesterday?
- Were they happy?

Wh-Questions

Wh-word + was / were + subject + complement?

- Where was he yesterday?
- Why were they happy?

7 Time Expressions الكلمات الدالة

yesterday = أمس | last week = الأسبوع الماضي | ago = منذ | last year = العام الماضي

After did and didn't, use the infinitive. بعد didn't و did نستخدم المصدر.

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5. First Conditional
الشرط الأول

1 Use الاستخدام

- We use the first conditional for a possible future result.

نستخدم الشرط الأول للتعبير عن نتيجة محتملة في المستقبل.

2 Form التكوين

If + present simple, will + infinitive

- If you study hard, you will pass the test.
- If I finish my homework, I will play football.

Alternative order:

- You will pass the test if you study hard.

3 Negative النفي

If you don't study hard, you won't pass the test.

4 Questions الأسئلة

A Yes / No Questions

Will + subject + infinitive + if + subject + present simple?

- Will you go out if you finish your homework?
- Will they play football if the weather is good?

B Wh-Questions

Wh-word + will + subject + infinitive + if + subject + present simple?

- What will you do if it rains tomorrow?
- Where will you go if you have a holiday?

5 Notes ملاحظات

- Use the present simple after if, not will.

نستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد if وليس will.

If he studies, he will pass. ✓

If he will study, he will pass. ✗

6 Useful Time Words تعبيرات مفيدة

tomorrow	=	غدًا
next week	=	الأسبوع القادم
if	=	إذا

Use the first conditional for real possible future results.
استخدم الشرط الأول للتعبير عن نتائج مستقبلية محتملة وحقيقية.

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6. Should / Shouldn't
النصيحة

1 Use الاستخدام

- We use **should / shouldn't** for advice.

نستخدم shouldn't و shouldn' للتعبير عن النصيحة.

2 Form التكوين

Subject + should + infinitive
Subject + shouldn't + infinitive

- You **should** study hard.
- You **should** eat healthy food.
- You **shouldn't** waste your time.
- You **shouldn't** use your phone while studying.

3 Questions الأسئلة

A Yes / No Questions

Should + subject + infinitive?

- **Should** I do my homework now?

Teacher's answer / إجابة المعلم:

Yes, you **should**. / No, you **shouldn't**.

B Wh-Questions

Wh-word + should + subject + infinitive?

- What **should** I do?
- Where **should** we go?

4 Useful Advice نصائح مفيدة

- You **should** ask your teacher for help.
- You **should** sleep early.
- You **shouldn't** be careless.
- You **shouldn't** waste water.

5 Notes ملاحظات

After **should / shouldn't**, use the infinitive **without to**.

بعد shouldn't و should نستخدم المصدر بدون to.

Correct ✓	Wrong ✗
You **should** study.	You **should** ~~to~~ study.
You **shouldn't** be late.	You **shouldn't** ~~to~~ be late.

Good advice helps us make better choices.
النصيحة الجيدة تساعدنا على اتخاذ اختيارات أفضل.

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7. Be Going to
going to المستقبل باستخدام

1 Use الاستخدام

- We use be going to for future plans, intentions, and predictions based on evidence.

نستخدم be going to للتعبير عن الخطط المستقبلية، والنوايا، والتنبؤ المبني على دليل.

2 Form التكوين

Subject + am / is / are + going to + infinitive

- I am going to visit my uncle.
- He is going to have a party.
- They are going to join the basketball team.

3 Negative النفي

Subject + am not / isn't / aren't + going to + infinitive

- She isn't going to travel.
- We aren't going to play today.

4 Questions الأسئلة

A Yes / No Questions

Am / Is / Are + subject + going to + infinitive?

- Are you going to play football?
- Is Hana going to travel?

B Wh-Questions

Wh-word + am / is / are + subject + going to + infinitive?

- What are you going to do tomorrow?
- Where is Hana going to travel?

5 Prediction التنبؤ

Look at the clouds!
It is going to rain.

مثال على التنبؤ المبني على دليل

6 Quick Notes ملاحظات سريعة

- tomorrow = غدًا
- next week = الأسبوع القادم
- soon = قريبًا

Use going to for future plans and intentions.

نستخدم going to للتعبير عن الخطط والنوايا المستقبلية.

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8. Must / Mustn't & Quick Review
الضرورة والمنع ومراجعة سريعة

1 Must / يجب

Use / الاستخدام — necessity = الضرورة

Form — Subject + must + infinitive

- We **must** respect others.
- Students **must** follow the rules.
- We **must** protect the environment.

2 Mustn't / يجب ألا / ممنوع

Use / الاستخدام — prohibition = المنع

Form — Subject + mustn't + infinitive

- We **mustn't** waste water.
- You **mustn't** throw rubbish on the ground.
- Students **mustn't** be careless.

3 Questions / الأسئلة

A Yes / No Questions

Must + subject + infinitive?

- **Must** we follow the rules?
- **Must** students respect others?

Short answers

Must we follow the rules? →	Yes, we **must**. / No, we don't have to.
Must students wear uniforms? →	Yes, they **must**. / No, they don't have to.

★ Use **mustn't** for prohibition.
نستخدم **mustn't** للتعبير عن المنع.

B Wh-Questions

Wh-word + must + subject + infinitive?

- What **must** students do?
- Why **must** we protect the environment?

4 Quick Tense Review / مراجعة سريعة

Tense	Use	Example
Present Simple	habit or fact	My uncle **lives** in the USA.
Present Continuous	happening now	She **is drawing** a picture now.
Past Simple	finished action in the past	They **travelled** to Aswan last winter.
Going to	future plan	We **are going to** visit Luxor next week.

5 Golden Rule / القاعدة الذهبية

★ After **can, can't, should, shouldn't, must, mustn't and will**, use the **infinitive without to.**
بعد هذه الأفعال نستخدم المصدر بدون to.

She **can** speak English.	✓	She can speaks English.	✗
You should study hard.	✓	You should studying hard.	✗
We **must** respect others.	✓	We must **to** respect others.	✗

6 Quick Review / مراجعة سريعة

- **Must** = يجب (الضرورة)
- **Mustn't** = ممنوع / يجب ألا
- Use the infinitive (verb base) after them.

Choose the tense according to the meaning and the time expression. اختر الزمن حسب المعنى والكلمة الدالة.

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امسح الباركود بالموبيل لتثبيت التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجانا وبسرعه

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